Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph **[00035]** with the following amended paragraph:

[00035] In a conventional flexible joint using a bellows, the inner annular cavity is typically filled with a non-corrosive glycol-based fluid, such as an aqueous ~~propolyene~~ propylene glycol solution. At high temperatures, however, ~~propolyene~~ propylene glycol slowly breaks down to acid. For high temperature operation, a polyalkylene glycol solution is preferred, such as Union Carbide UCON brand heat transfer fluid No. 500.

Please replace paragraph **[00037]** with the following amended paragraph:

[00037] In order to further reduce the flow of heat from the production fluid to the elastomeric flex element 25, the upper portion 26 of the extension 23 and also the bellows 29 can be made of low heat conductivity metal such as nickel-chromium-iron alloy. The preferred nickel-chromium-iron alloy is Inconel brand alloy, which contains a minimum of 72% nickel and cobalt, 14 – 17% chromium, and 6 – 10% iron, such as 76% nickel, 17% chromium, and 7% iron. For example, a weld 38 attaches the Inconel alloy upper portion 26 of the pipe extension 23 to the lower portion [[37]] 20 made of ASTM A707 steel.

Please replace paragraph **[00045]** with the following amended paragraph:

[00045] FIG. 7 shows the alternate elastomer layers 71, 73, [[75]] 76, 78 and steel reinforcing layers 72, 74, 75, 77 of the elastomeric flex element 25. The elastomer layer 71 is the layer that is bonded to the semispherical upper portion (26 in FIG. 3) of the extension pipe, and the elastomer layer 78 is the layer that is bonded to the seat (27 in FIG. 3) of the body. Therefore, when conveying high temperature production fluid in a subsea environment, there will be a temperature gradient across the elastomeric flex element 25. The elastomer layer 71 will have the highest temperature, and the elastomer layer 78 will have the lowest temperature. This temperature gradient is non-uniform, such that the higher temperatures are concentrated in the first few inner elastomer layers 71, 73. The increased temperature reduces the modulus of the elastomer, and the reduced modulus reduces internal stress and extends fatigue life.